



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.
J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government.
BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zodanig moeten worden erkend.
J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement.
BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL IV]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1815.

[NO. 171.]

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 15th instant, Tenders will be received at the Magistrates' Office to contract for cleaning the Canals in Town of Mud, on such conditions as may be seen on application at the said Office and the Office of the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Works.

By order of the Bench of Magistrates.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.

BATAVIA, June 2, 1815.

Advertentie.

WORDT bekend gemaakt, dat op Donderdag den 15de dezer, ten Stadhuis alhier zal worden aanbested, het uitmodderen der Stads-grachten, op zodanige condition als ten Comptoire van den Magistraat en van den Superintendent van Publieke Gebouwen en Werken te zien zyn.

Ter ordonnantie van de Bank van Magistraten.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.

BATAVIA, den 2 Juny 1815.

Advertisement.

BY Order of the Bench of Magistrates of Batavia, Notice is hereby given, that from the first of June to the 31st of July next ensuing, the duty of a half percent on the value of Houses, Gardens, &c. in the Suburbs, the Chinese Camp, and within the limits of the Jurisdiction of the Bench for the year 1814, will be daily received (except Sundays and Holidays,) at the Office of their Accountant at the Stadthouse, agreeably to a Government order of the 26th February 1813, and that in case of failure the owners of property will incur the penalty fixed for such neglect.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.

BATAVIA, 20th Mai, 1815.

Advertentie.

VAN wegens President en Magistraten der Stad Batavia, wordt mits dezen bekend gemaakt dat van den 1ste Juny tot den laatsten July, aanstaande, (Zon en Feest dagen uitgezonderd) ten kantore van hunne Accountant op het Stadthuis zal ontvangen worden, een half percento op de getaxeerde waarde der Huizen, Thuijen en Erven, staande en gelegen buiten de Stad in de zuider Voorstad, en Chinese Camp, en binnen de limten van de Jurisdietie van de Bank, en zulks voor het gepasseerde Jaar 1814, ingevolge Gouvernements besluit van den 26de February 1813, zullende tegen de nalatigen hier in worden geprocedeert naar luid der daar omtrend gestelde orders.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.

BATAVIA, den 20ste Mey, 1815.

For Private Sale.

At Messrs. van der KAA & HASTE's,
GREAT-RIVER-STREET.

SIX well trained POINTER DOGS, just arrived in the ship *Governor Raffles*.

19th May, 1815.

Advertisement.

WHEREAS several Land Owners have still neglected to pay the Annual assessment of one half per cent on the value of Lands, and the Tax of one stiver silver on each fruit bearing Cocoa-nut Tree in the Environs of Batavia for the last year—Notice is hereby given, that such persons are once more called upon to make the said payments with the usual fines thereon, at the Office of the Resident of the Environs at Campong Macasser before the end of June next, and that if after the above stipulated period, any Land Owners may be still wanting herein, legal measures will be adopted to recover the said taxes from them.

M. v. DOORNINCK,
Asst. Res. Environs.

BIDARA TJENA, May 22, 1815.

Advertentie.

NADemaal verscheide Land Eigenaren als nog nalatig zyn gebleven in het betalen van het een half per cent op de getaxeerde waarde der Landeryen, en de belasting van een stuiver zilver op de vrugt dragende Klapper Boomen in de Ommelanden van Batavia voor het voorleeden jaar. Zo word mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat alle zodanige personen negmaals worden opgeroepen om de gezegde taxen te betalen met de gewoone daarop bepaalde boetes, ten Kantore vanden Resident der Ommelanden te Campong Macasser voor ultimo Juny aanstaande, en dat indien er na de boven bepaalde tyd nog enige Land Eigenaren hierin nalatig mogten zyn, zy als dan geregtiglyk ter betaling van dien zullen worden geprosecuteert.

M. v. DOORNINCK,
Adj. Res. der Ommelanden.

BIDARA TJENA, den 22 Mey 1815.

Advertisement.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Members of the JAVA AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY will be held, at the Society-house, Ryswyk, on Sunday the 4th of June next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when a report will be read of the business of the preceding year, and a Committee elected for conducting the affairs of the year ensuing.

J. C. SUPPER, M. D.
Secretary.

BATAVIA, May 24, 1815.

Advertentie.

DE jaarlyksche Algemeene Vergadering der gezamenlyke Leden van het JAVASCH MEDEWERKEND BYBEL-GENOOTSCHAP zal gehouden worden in het nieuwe Genootschaps-huis op Ryswyk, op Zondag den 4den Juny aanstaande, voormiddags ten elf uren; wan neer een verslag zal gelezen worden van de werkzaamheden van het vorige jaar en een Committee gekozen, voor het bestier der zaken van het volgende jaar.

J. C. SUPPER, M. D.
Secretaris.

BATAVIA den 24 Mei 1815.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geenen welke iets te vorderen hebben van, ofte schuldig mogten zyn, aan den Boedel van wylen *Christiaan Wilhelm Seelig*, in leeven Secretaris en Fiscaal by den Ommegaande Regter te Samarang, gelieven daar van opgave te doen, aan den Ondergeteekende Testamentaire Executeur, en dat wel binnen den tyd van een Maand, gerekend van medio May tot medio Juny deezes lopende Jaar 1815.

A. KLENKT, Executeur.

ON THE
FIRST OF JULY NEXT,
WILL BE PUBLISHED

At the Government Press,

MOLENVLIET,
THE JAVA
HALF-YEARLY ALMANAC
AND
DIRECTORY,
For 1815.

CONTAINING

FULL and accurate lists of the Civil, Military, Medical and Marine Establishments on the Island of Java and its Dependencies, with correct lists of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Regiments serving under the Government of Java—A list of the former Governors of Java from the year 1610—the principal Officers of the Supreme Government, and the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Prince of Wales' Island, Ceylon, Mauritius, Bourbon, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Together with
A list of the Honorable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India—the Honorable the Court of Directors—and the Home Establishment.

WITH AN
APPENDIX,
Containing

Custom-house, Port and Boat-office Regulations—Post-Office Regulations—Public Societies and Institutions—Mercantile and Agency Houses—Lists of Shipping, Arrivals and Departures of Ships and Vessels—Marriages, Births, and Deaths—Tables of Coins, Weights, and Measures—with a variety of other useful and interesting information.

TO WHICH IS ADDED
An alphabetical list of Inhabitants, their Professions and places of Residence.

COMPILED UNDER THE SANCTION OF
GOVERNMENT.

Price to Subscribers Java Rupees 8
to Non-Subscribers 12

Subscriptions will be received at the Printing Office, Molenvliet, and at the Post Offices at Samarang and Sourabaya.

No exertions will be wanting on the part of the Compiler to render this Directory satisfactory, and he flatters himself it will be found much superior and more worthy the patronage of the Public than that published in the last year.

Advertentie.

OP den 15de Mey 1815. overleed alhier in den ouderdom van 77 Jaren 2 Maanden en 10 Dagen den Heer oud Schepen ABRAHAM BETTING.

Die iets heeft te pretendeeren of schuldig is aan de boedel addresseren zich binnen een Maand aan den mede Executeur *Gerardus Henricus de Witt*.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP,

EEN Vrouwe Slaaf, zynde een Kokin. Een Vrouwe Slaaf, zynde een Naaisster, Wasscherin en Strykster. En een Man Slaaf, zynde een zeer bekwaame Kooztier, te bevragen by den Cipier der Boeien van den Hoogen Raad, J. SURSANSIE.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendumeesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als:

Op Dingsdag, den 6de Juny, 1815.

VOOR het sterfhuis van wylen A. Bettinck, staande aan de Westzyde van de Tygers Gragt, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilver werken, Slaven en Huismeubelen, welk een en ander daags bevorens op den 5de Juny toondag zal gehouden worden.

Op Woensdag, den 7de Juny, 1815.

VOOR het sterfhuis van wylen C. H. Specht, staande binnen de Utrechtsehe Straat, van Huismeubelen, Wagens, Paarden, Slaven, &c.

Op Donderdag, den 8ste Juny, 1815.

VOOR Reekening van het Gouvernement, in de Pakhuizen van het voormalig Kasteel, van diverse Negotie Goederen.

Op Vrydag, den 9de Juny, 1815.

VOOR het Pakhuis van *Jessen en Trail*, staande aan de oostzyde van de Groote Rivier, van diverse Negotie Goederen, &c.

Advertentie.

DEN waarnemend President en Secretaris van Boedelmeesteren F. BREDERO, is van meening om op Zaterdag den 10 Juny 1815 'smorgens om 9 uren Vendutie te houden in het oude Chinese Hospitaal, van een parthy Juweelen, Goud en Zilver werken, gemakte Kleederen, Slaven en Huismeubelen, en zulks voor reekening van diverse Boedels.

Advertentie.

NAMENS President en Leden van Curatoren en Schoolarchen alhier, wordt bekend gemaakt, dat zy onlangs uit Europa ontvangen hebben, een aantal Gezang Boeken, zoo als die thans in de Hervormde Nederduitsche Kerken gebruikt worden in onderscheidene banden, en dat dezelve tot gerief van het Publiek, tegens contante betaling in Papiere Geld te bekomen zullen zyn by den Secretaris van dat Collegie P. E. NYLAND, in onderscheidene pryzen, als

Een klein Exemplaar, 5 —
Een groot Dito, 6 —
Een verguld op snee, 7 —

P. E. NYLAND,
Secretaris.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben dan wel schuldig zyn aan den Boedel van wylen *Johannes Jongkind*, in leeven Superintendent der Publieke Gebouwen en Werken, gelieve aan den ondergeteekende daar van opgave te doen in den tyd van een Maand gerekend van heeden af.

Voorts wordt een ieder waar voor gem: *Jongkind*, zig als Borg geïnterponeerd heeft verzocht zig almeede binnen den tyd van een Maand van andere Borgen te voorzien.

Batavia den 27ste May 1815. } H. F. I. SALINGRE.

on Monday the 12th June, 1815.

J. C. BAUD, Sec.

ALGEMEENE Vergadering der Leeden van de **SOCIÉTÉIT DE HARMONIE**, op Maandag den 12 Juni 1815.
J. C. BAUD, Sec.

Advertisement.

ON Friday the 9th instant, will be sold by Public Outcry, before the Premises of Messrs. Jessen, Trail and Co. Great River-street, a quantity of English Earthen Ware, Glass, China Ware, and a few Kegs of Paint.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE,

A NEAT small but comfortable well-built DWELLING-HOUSE and OUT-OFFICES which may be entered immediately—situated at about three quarters of a paal from Paccalongan, on the high road to Batavia, well calculated for a family.

Particulars may be known by a letter addressed to J. R. at the Post Office Paccalongan.

Advertentie.

TE KOOP

EEN nette kleine maar gemakkelyk en wel gebouwde Woon-huys met dies by gebouwen, het welk daadelyk ingetrokken kan worden, gelegen omtrent drie quart paal van Paccalongang op de groote weeg naar Batavia, zeer geschikt voor een Familie.

Te bevragen door een Brief gerigt aan J. R. op het Post Comptoir te Paccalongang.

PACCALONGANG den 3de May 1815.

Advertentie.

A LLE de geenen die iets te preten-deeren heeft of wel schuldig te zyn aan den Boedel van wylen **A. W. Greering**, in leeven Dienaar van de Magistraat, gelieven daar van opgaaven te doen binnen den tyd van 14 daagen aan de Exccuteuren.

C. SCHANGMUEL.

Batavia den 26 Mey 1815.

HEDEN morgen verlost zeer voorspoedig van een Dogter, de geliefde Huisvrouw van

J. A. BEYVANCK.

BATAVIA,
den 26 Mey, 1815. }

DEN 27ste Mey j. l. s'avonds omtrent $\frac{1}{4}$ 10 ure, overleed in den ouderdom van ruim 64 jaren, den Heer **Carel Hendrik Specht**, oud Vice President van het voor-malig collegie van Heeren Schepenen der stad Batavia.

Die iets te pretendeeren heeft van, of verschuldigt is aan den Boedel van den overledene voorn. gelieve daar van opgaave en betaling te doen voor ultimo dezer maand Juny, aan desselfs Exccuteuren,

J. M. BALJE,
L. HEUKEVLUGT,
M. MEYER.

BATAVIA,
den 1 Juny, 1815. }

HEDEN overleed myn eenigste Zoon-je **PHILIPPUS FREDRICKUS**, in den ouderdom van 4 weken.

F. C. ROBERTS.

BATAVIA,
den 30 Mey, 1815. }

FOR THE JAVA GAZETTE.

I perceive by one of your late numbers that Hollandus has assumed a tone of subdued meekness and moderation which are truly becoming, more especially when contrasted with the ungovernable explosions of his first anger.—I would, however, remind him that he is still inconsistent when he inveighs against

ness of their language, for he totally forgets, while he does so, that he and his party first provoked and invited such language. First they drag their antagonists to contend with them upon their Dunghill, and when they are worsted, even on that foul ground, when they are forced to retire bespattered and dismayed, they begin for the first time to talk of the beauty and fairness of combating in a regular arena. They furiously assail their antagonist with sticks and stones, and when forced to retire with broken heads, even from this ignoble combat they suddenly become advocates for a contest with more honorable weapons. The patriotic feelings of Hollandus are warm and genuine, and as such I heartily honor them; these feelings, however, have nothing to do in a literary discussion; and indeed, when acute, are mischievous, as they decidedly warp the judgement and are incompatible with that temperate coolness of the faculties indispensable to fair discussion. To this blind zeal I am inclined to ascribe the pertinacity with which Hollandus still insists upon his claim to the poor foreigners, whom on a former occasion I had rescued from his grasp. He seizes for example upon an unhappy Swede, and then calls out (to be sure with as little meaning as possible) what Englishman ever had the honor to fill the chair of Linnæus? None, I reply, but what Dutchman ever had the honor to fill the chair of Linnæus? The answer must be the same, none. A similar reply must be given if the question be asked respecting a Chinese, a Laplander, a Hottentot or the Native of almost any other country but one; why then such useless vapouring. The first charge made by Hollandus against me in this second crusade, is that I have misrepresented the true character of Valentyn's book, which by his account is a performance of such wonderful excellence as may well be supposed to have deterred Dutchmen from all further attempts; I have heard it alledged that Sir Isaac Newton's miraculous attainments discouraged future mathematical improvements in Great Britain, but to imagine that the heavy compilation of poor Valentyn should act in this manner upon a people of common capacity, appears to me to place their understandings upon the lowest possible level, and to detract more from their merit than all the chastisements which the Edinburgh Reviewers bestowed with the hope of mending them.

I am willing, however, to put the merits of Valentyn to the test of experiment, "That the dull mass" as the English Historian Gibbon says of a like book, "is not quickened by a spark of philosophy or taste," is what may well be expected, and it would hardly be fair to try him on this score. But let me put him on his trial on the merit of his accuracy, a claim which dullness has sometimes been able to substantiate. The most important event of the Native History of Java is that revolution which established their present religion. Valentyn lived a century nearer that event than we do, and therefore among a semi-barbarous people, possessed but of imperfect chronological records, the impression he received ought with common care to have been accurate and lively. This is the account—"Previous to the year 1406,* the Island of Java was involved in Paganism, the Princes of Damak and Pajang indeed knew something of the Mahomedan religion, but the country was still Pagan, and the Pagan religion is still found to prevail among some of the mountaineers of Java.

"If any credit be due to the relations of the most accurate of the Javanese themselves, the Mahomedan religion was introduced into this Island in the year 1406, by Shekh Maulana, a Native of Arabia, who settled in the vicinity of the site of the present town of Cheribon.

"This Arab, who is by some denominated Ibn Israel, and by others Mackdoem, taught and disseminated the Mahomedan doctrines, first at Atejah or Atijen, Tjampa, Djohor, at Gunung Djati in the environs of Cheribon, and afterwards in other parts of the Island.

"The Kings of Damak and Pajang, at that time two of the most powerful Princes of Java, having been informed of this person's high reputation for devotion and his knowledge of the principles of their faith, expressed a strong wish to see the saint, and went purposely to visit him attended by some priests, who having examined him were astonished at the extent of his learning, and advised him to go and convert the people of Galoh and Padjajaran who were still heathens. He did so accordingly, but at the same time seized on the sovereignty of those countries as he afterwards did that of Lampon on Sumatra.

"This Shekh Ibn Maulana is therefore to be considered as the founder of the Maho-

* Some may imagine that the Era here stated is Javanese and not Christian, but such a supposition is altogether disproved by the passage in Valentyn immediately preceding, in which the Christian Era is specifically referred to.

medan religion, not only on Java, but in every country of the East through which he passed."

Now here is a passage of no extraordinary length, yet replete with error: the task of detecting these strange misrepresentations is sufficiently easy though irksome. For the sake of truth, I will wade through this troubled ocean of nonsense and mistatement. Valentyn states the Mahomedan religion to have been introduced in the year 1406 of our Era, an error into which Mr. Marsden, with all his caution, has been led by him. This 1406, though Valentyn be quite unaware of it, means in fact not Christian but Javanese time, so here in the very outset there is an anachronism of no less than 83 years, and the date instead of 1406 ought to have been 1489; but this is a mere trifle to what follows. Even the Era ascribed to the establishment of the Mahomedan religion, admitting it were Javanese, is still erroneous by six years—that transaction, with every Javanese scholar is determined by the most notable transaction of those times, the fall of the ruling and Pagan dynasty of Manjipahit in 1400 of the Javanese Era, a transaction as little noticed by Valentyn as if such an affair had never happened; neither is Shekt Maulana the person who first disseminated the Mahomedan religion, but one only out of nine Apostles or Saints (and neither the greatest or first of these) to whom the propagation of Islamism is ascribed. The Susunan Ampel or Raden Rahmad is the earliest and most renowned of these Apostles. He was even the preceptor of this very Shekt Maulana and also of the Prince who overthrew the Throne of his Father, and by this signal blow to the ancient religion firmly established the religion of Mahomed. Shekt Maulana or the Susunan Djati has the merit of having established the Mahomedan religion in the western, least populous and least important part of the Island.

When Valentyn goes the length of stating that this same person is to be looked upon as the propagator of the Mahomedan religion in every part of the East through which he passed, he is still more palpably absurd. At Achin, through which he passed, the Mahomedan religion was established in 1204 of our Era, which gives the enormous error of 287 Mahomedan years in Valentyn's statement.

As for the assertion that Shekt Maulana propagated or established Islamism at Johor, it is a little unfortunate for this statement that Johor itself was not founded until 1511, twenty-two years at least after the time that this miraculous Apostle is said to have converted the inhabitants of it!! If we take Valentyn's own calculation matters are still worse, for then Johor could not have been founded for 105 years after the time when the above busy Saint is represented as giving its population a new religion. It is rather singular that this monstrous absurdity should have escaped so careful an observer as Mr. Marsden, admitting that by Johor is meant Malacca, and this is charitable enough, then we have another Anachronism of 213 years, for Islamism was established at Malacca in the Christian year 1276 at the latest, probably still earlier, for we find the Princes of Malacca assuming Mahomedan names 28 years before, a pretty strong presumption of previous conversion.

Valentyn states that the Princes of Damak and Pajang visited the Saint at Gunung Djati, but unluckily this devout Prince of Pajang had no existence for near a Mahomedan century after the time when he is described as going on this holy visit to Cheribon; for Pajang was founded in 1503 of the Javanese Era, the seat of Government having been removed from Damak to that place. To speak of the Kings of Pajang in the 15th century of Javanese History is just as correct as if one were familiarly to talk of the transactions of the Emperors of Constantinople in the first century of the Christian Era. This whole story is in truth a misconception and mistatement of another event which took place near a century afterwards. The celebrated visit of Joko Tingkir, Sultan of Pajang, and of the celebrated Senapati, first his General and afterwards Prince of Mataram, to the Sasuhunan Gisi, at the place of that name, for this Apostle was still alive in extreme old age.

I trust all this will be admitted as sufficient proof that in my former communications I passed not hasty sentence on Valentyn, and that when I compared his work to the chronicle of a monkish age I did him ample justice. I would not say that an occasional Pearl might not be picked up from his enormous Dunghill, probably worth groping through so much filth for. When a scholar is anxious for information he will do much to obtain it; those who have not the command of the mines of America must, like the savages of some of the neighbouring isles, content themselves with the few sparkling grains of gold which painful toil enables them to extract from the mud and filth of their Native streams.

After the account I have given of the en-

dowments of this bulwark of Hollandus's arguments, I really cannot bring myself to believe that the Edinburgh Reviewers would be so profitably employed in reviewing his monstrous follies as the zeal of my countryman would make him believe. As far as Native History or literature are concerned Valentyn neither is or ought to be any man's guide. Admitting the essay of the Reviewers themselves to contain as many errors as have been ignorantly ascribed to it, in point both of spirit and accuracy, it is notwithstanding, absolute inspiration compared to the drivel-ling of the unhappy clergyman, who when you want information gives you dull colonial anecdotes, and, instead of authentic statements fills up his folio with tedious lists of uncouth names of "nameless men," with the litany of the Batavian Churches, and with extracts of homilies preached before enlightened congregations at Batavia and the Moluccas.

After reading a good deal of Native literature, I acknowledge myself entirely of the same opinion with the Reviewers respecting its merit, I even approve of the manner in which that opinion is expressed. I think it accurate, comprehensive and complete. The specimen which Hollandus has submitted in his last essay has been long familiar to me, but by no means shakes my belief. If abstract simplicity be a merit, it has some beauty to boast of, so I will venture to say has Hollandus himself, though I profess I never saw him, if this rule of criticism but hold good. In the shape in which Hollandus has presented the verses they have an imposing appearance, if one be inclined at all hazards to approve. The genius of Dr. Leyden has glossed them with as thick and smooth a coat of varnish as the untractableness of the materials would admit. Let Hollandus peruse with a little care the very essay from which he extracts the verses in question, and although it be at least four years since I read it, I will venture to affirm that he will there find Dr. Leyden expressing his surprise at the poverty and tameness of Malay Poetry. Even Marsden, as the Reviewer would express it, dares not commend a single line of his favorite pursuits. He is indeed cautious, but amidst this caution once lets fall the word "rhapsody" as applied to the said pursuits. On another occasion he says "Malay Poetry abounds more in moral reflections than flights of fancy," a censure which, however, gently expressed, really leaves it nothing but the name of Poetry.

I do not exactly comprehend what Hollandus would be at when he advises me to "throw off the Lion's skin and not to be ashamed, &c. &c." does he mean that a Dutchman is a Lion and a Scotchman no better than a Sheep or some other animal very unequal to that Lion? This is really a violent contrast—with all the genuine patriotism of a Dutchman, for my own part when I hear such hasty things said I begin to reflect upon the History of Europe for the last 20 years and fear that it may occur to some foreigners as it does to me, that the said Scots have lately taken an eminent part in drubbing, vanquishing, and ridiculing a certain great power who had just before been engaged in the cruel office of conquering, subjecting and ridiculing our miserable countrymen.

I have done with Hollandus unless he should favor the public with some of those strictures upon the Edinburgh Review for which he professed himself at one time to have been preparing materials. If he does so I promise him I will dispassionately discuss with him any question he proposes or agitates provided he urges his opinions with decency, and begins to think that there may be worthier motives than "mere malice" for differing in opinion with him or the herd of his countrymen.

CIVILIS.

For the Java Gazette.

I am happy to find by the last communication from the Englishman, that I have in some measure succeeded in disciplining him into some degree of decency and good manners, even by his own confessions—at the moment I last parted with him, I acknowledge I was strongly of opinion, that no farther intercourse ought to be held with him. I cannot, however, boast of having effected a similar improvement in his intellectual faculties, and it is mournful to think that his reason continues nearly on the old level. It seems for example to be quite beyond the reach of his faculties to understand how two languages may have some affinity without the tribes or nations who speak them being intelligible to each other. I entreat him for the sake of my country, whose name he has taken in vain, to summon all his powers and make one grand exertion to master this difficult point. In the most simple statement adduced by him in support of this subject, he fails in common accuracy to so miraculous a degree, that the brave confidence with which he afterwards flounders through three columns of

the news-paper, is calculated to excite wonder. What does he mean by an extensive class of Arabic words forming an integral portion of the Malay language? Arabic words and sentences are introduced into Malay as Pedants or Scholars introduce Greek, Latin, or French, into English, but more than 40 years experience enables Mr. Marsden to point out no more than 20 or 30 words that can be considered Malay by adoption. Twenty or thirty words by no means constitute an extensive class, but in truth a very meagre one. Had as many Greek words been introduced into the dialect of the Dayaks of Borneo, I cannot think it would add much to the richness of their language, which might safely enough (it is presumed) be still denominated a meagre dialect of savages.

It will not be necessary to go into any fresh proof of the fallacy of the rest of the "Englishman's" arguments, some of which are in his last production tacitly given up, and the erroneousness of others still more satisfactorily proved by the tottering infirmity by which they are supported—of the first of these an example is afforded in his expressive silence respecting the formerly vaunted chastity of the poor females of this Island; and of the latter in his singular proof of the personal cleanliness of the Javanese, which amounts nearly to this that the Javanese are not the only very dirty people in the world, and that even some of the people of Europe like them are excessively filthy!!

The Englishman cannot understand why the Reviewers should compare the Javanese to the Hindus, yet these Javanese were not a great deal more than three centuries ago themselves Hindus, and still retain many traces of Hinduism. To compare their manners, therefore, with those of living Hindus, seems both reasonable and edifying; and this simple statement will, I hope, throw some light on what appears to the Englishman's understanding, so very unaccountable a proceeding on the part of the Reviewers.

The statement respecting the inscription at Prambanan being in the common Dewanagri character, is offered by the Reviewers with studied caution and modesty. It is stated on the authority and in the words of a person unacquainted with Hindu literature and with the Sanskrit language, and who again received his information from a person very imperfectly acquainted with both, that the person who transmitted that information (whoever he was) may have been imposed on seems possible enough; his betters have been imposed on before him in the same line. Mr. Colebrooke has been imposed on, Col. Wilford published on the faith of a gross interpolation of his Pandit, and Sir Wm. Jones, in translating an inscription, committed a chronological error, which as far as I can recollect amounted to some centuries; admitting the utmost extent of the error itself, it implies no more than that "common Dewanagri" is written erroneously for "uncommon Dewanagri." That both are Dewanagri seems certain, even by the Englishman's statement, which determines the inscriptions to be in the same character with that of certain inscriptions translated by Wilkins, and of the character of which Wilkins himself observes that it differs "in form" only from the common character.

The Englishman's verbal criticism is most ludicrously and pointedly defeated, even by an error of the press!! His slender but anxious criticism seizes upon an error in the printing of my essay as legitimate game, and behold in the very act of attempting this correction he falls headlong precipitate into the pit himself.

He has written himself but one native word, and this, without conceding much to his genius, I will suppose is wrongly written through an error of the press; without making this charitable concession how easy it would be to turn it into ridicule. The word as it appears in print is not only not what it is intended, but it is not even Javanese, for it is absolutely impracticable in that language to write such a word, the powers of the modern alphabet being inadequate to the expression of such a sound, which moreover can never be heard from the mouth of any Javanese.

A literary discussion carried on with such an opponent on such terms does not promise much edification or amusement, but if he will give up his verbiage, and try to condemn the heap of corn instead of making a curious selection of motes or straws, as he has hitherto done; if (as it seems his intention right or wrong to commit depredations) he will but dash manfully into the palace at once instead of barking and snarling at the threshold, I think I will soon convince him that the tenement is impregnable against such an enemy as he. When I see such a writer intrepidly printing himself off in the same pages with the Edinburgh Review, I am tempted to smile and call to recollection the conduct of the poor Clergyman called by Pope, in derision, "fairest of critics" because he bravely printed off page for page his own hopeful translation of Virgil along with the masterwork of Dryden.

We have quite enough of course invective and empty exclamation; putrescent matter omitting phosphorescent light in the dark may in a moment of haste or confusion be mistaken for ethereal light, but exposure to common day displays the unseemly mass in naked loathsomeness.—If there exist any real objections to the essay alluded to in the Review, let these objections be plainly, honestly and dispassionately stated, but to obtrude with rancour such slender objections as have hitherto been offered, can never forward the interests of literature; and may lead impartial men to believe that they are rather dictated by private hostility and personal malice than by any worthier motive.

PHILO CIVILIS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.] May 27—brig Margaret, Abdul Laut, from Grisee 5th May.

May 29—brig Fortuin, J. F. Dryssen, from Tagal 24th May.—brig Jadukirim, Seh Awal, from Sourabaya 13th May.

May 30—brig Helena, J. Ross, from Indramayo 29th May—cargo, coffee.

May 31—schooner Maria Louisa, J. H. Vysma, brig Johanna Maria, W. van Leuven, and schooner Swallow, S. Martins, from Indramayo 29th May—cargo, coffee.

June 2—brig Johana, A. Abera, from Samarang 29th May—passengers, lieut. Schooff, Messrs. Rutter, Aroux, Thun, Wilson and Antonio.

DEPARTURES.] May 27—brig Paddin, Hadje Ismael, for Minto—cargo, rice.—brig Minerva, J. Russell, for Indramayo.

May 30—H. C. ship Scaleby Castle, captain T. T. Harrington, for England—cargo, tea.

June 1—ship Broxbourne, T. Pitcher, for England—cargo, coffee, &c.—passengers, Major-General and Mrs. Adams, Major-General Eales, two Miss Cattenburghs, and Master H. Cattenburgh.—brig Maria, R. de Vos, for Indramayo.

Vessels lying in Batavia-roads.

H. C. C. Antelope—ship Dispatch—do. Governor Raffles—do. Woodbridge—brig Elizabeth—do. Jane—do. Susanna—do. Margaret—do. Fortuin—do. Helena—do. Johanna Maria—do. Johana—do. Jadukirim—schooner Tiger—do. Maria Louisa—do. Swallow—junk Beuthay—do. Liokgansing—do. Tella—do. Senley—do. Chatsing.

Vessels lying in Samarang-roads.

Ship Mahabary—do. Betsey—do. Bare—brig Santo Antonio—do. Johanna—do. Helena Jacoba—do. Hendrik—do. Abassy.

MARRIAGE.

On Wednesday morning last, in the Church at Batavia, by the Reverend Professor Ross, James Dupuy, Esq. Deputy Secretary to Government, to Miss Johanna Elizabeth van Groll.

JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS, By the Vice-President in Council.

BATAVIA, May 26, 1815.

On the occasion of the departure of Major-General Adams and Major-General Eales to Europe, the Vice-President in Council deems it equally proper and just to record the important services rendered by those Officers in the high and confidential situations which they have held on this Island, and is happy in the opportunity of offering them the cordial acknowledgements of this Government for their past services, and good wishes that they may long enjoy in their Native land the pleasing remembrance that results from having passed a series of years in the active and upright performance of public duties.

The departure of these Officers having brought into execution the Orders passed on the 9th Dec. 1814, for the future command in the Eastern Division, that order will accordingly take effect from the 1st proximo.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS, By the Vice-President in Council.

BATAVIA, 30th May, 1815.

Lieutenant P. P. Morgan, 5th Volunteer Battalion, is permitted to proceed to Sea, and to be absent from his Corps for two months on account of his health.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS, By the Vice-President in Council.

BATAVIA, 3d June, 1815.

Pay and Allowances to the Troops serving on Java, in arrears for April and advance for May 1815, will be issued on or after the 15th instant.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

The Honorable Company's ship Scaleby Castle, Captain Harrington, sailed for England upon Tuesday last, and on Thursday following the Broxbourne, Captain Pitcher, left Batavia on the same destination.

Passengers per Broxbourne.

Major-General and Mrs. Adams,
Major-General Eales,
Master Burslem,
Master Shaw,
Master Cattenburgh,
Two Miss Cattenburghs.

On Thursday evening next will be performed at the Military Bachelors' Theatre, the Historical play of *Henry the Fourth*. The performance will begin precisely at seven.

We have been requested by a private correspondent to publish the accompanying paper as likely to interest many of our Dutch Readers.

Luitenant Admiraal

Kingsbergen,

Vice Admiraals.

G. Melvil, A. van Kinkel, F. J. van Capelle, V. S. Grave van Byland, A. Kikkert, G. Verdoren, A. Kuvel,

Schouts by Nacht.

O. W. Gobius, J. D. Musquetier, M. J. Haringman, J. S. May, Tulleke, A. A. Buyskes, J. A. B. Bloys v. Trestlong, H. A. Ruysch, A. Lemmers,

Commandeurs van de breede Wimpel.

A. Holland, H. A. Rysterborgh, W. van Voss, J. van der Velde, C. J. Wolterbeek,

Kapiteins.

J. Huys, F. W. C. van der Sanden, Duym, J. A. van der Stralen, Schutter, A. P. Twent, S. Kolff, H. W. Lantsheer, Dietz, J. W. Polders, J. Ort, A. W. Drieman, W. N. Vrugt, L. Fredriks, van Senden, J. E. Lieve van Aduard, Schalk, J. van Maren, Batenburg, P. Ziervogel, Gueno-eau, C. Langeveld, G. N. de Haan, P. R. Cantelaar, J. F. E. Brachet, L. M. Faber, H. H. Siccama, J. Stoterdyk, Waldek, C. Nooy, S. Rivery, C. W. P. Keller, J. J. Melvil van Carnbee, W. A. van der Hart, H. Hofmeyer, F. Hout, J. van Nes, H. M. Dibbetz, P. J. Ouwens, P. J. v. zuylen v. Nyevelt, A. Costerus,

Kapitein Lieutenants.

J. van Vos, J. J. de Jongh, Derking, J. M. Pool, Halmfeld, P. van Daalen, Luyken, J. G. Previg, Bonnet, L. Fuchs, Brunet de Rochebrune, Z. M. Pfeil, H. Hoofd, A. Drieman, Spengler, P. Pietersen, Sinisaert, P. Toussaint, de Langen, D. van Heemskerk, E. F. Melms, R. W. A. van Schuller, J. Groot, G. M. R. Verhuel, M. L. Volves, A. Coopmans, E. van der Nypoort, Lucas, J. Cambier, G. A. Pool, D. Grims, A. Polkyn, J. H. Bolken, J. Blom, F. C. Wardenburg, H. W. de Zwartel, Taco Bakker, A. Reys, J. Meyer, N. Boom, F. Coertsen, N. P. Bloemendaal, G. Hinxt,

Lieutenants van de 1ste Classe.

G. Schröder, A. Sluyter, J. H. Tichler, J. J. A. Heutz, J. Dominicus, P. van den Berg, J. Verveer, D. Buys, J. F. Gerhards, W. van Ommen, J. Dingemans, C. A. Bodel, J. van Ginkel, P. Muller, J. L. Berghuis, J. A. Bezier, J. Z. Prey, A. J. de Viescher, F. Courier dit Dubicart, A. de Monye, J. Leis, A. A. Schokker, J. Bruyn, J. Filtman, W. A. Steenbergen, C. Visscher, cz. J. C. Haringman, W. A. Geesteranus, N. de Vries, H. van den Enden, G. Heye, W. J. van Es, G. F. Schneider, J. F. G. C. van Guerike, B. J. Lans, J. van der Straten, H. Mercus, D. W. Kicherzer, J. B. van Ryn, W. E. Thooft, J. Merrens, A. Pool, C. Eeg, A. J. J. van Lutzenburg, J. Roos, J. J. Steenboom, J. J. le Bleu, J. B. Macquel, J. G. Miechielse, Arens, J. J. Vaillant, A. Gordon, G. Fabritius, F. Haussen, J. H. Baggelaar, P. J. Kerthyl, W. A. van Dura, J. P. D. Scheidtus, J. A. van Kruynen, H. van der Velde, T. Knossis, H. Hoffman, W. Tieman, G. G. Kraay, F. Fredriks, A. Muntendam, M. E. Wychel, A. Anemaat, D. Bisschop Greling, J. A. Phitsinger, G. Tichelman, W. H. Martens, A. Dekker, J. Bronovo, J. Hiling, J. P. M. Willink, A. Bezemer, J. Groot Tonneboeyer, T. Geldrop, Hoyink van Papendrecht,

C. H. Lutkens, M. C. Bastiaasche, P. Zwarthoff, W. A. Heemveld, P. H. Catiau v. Roseveld, A. J. Tam, J. Hemmes, J. F. G. van Son, H. W. van Maren, H. J. Tadsen, W. G. van der Hoop, J. J. Zeeger, A. de Sittert, J. Chnit, Kikkert, D. Z. Gallas, P. J. Dillie,

Lieutenants van de 2de Classe.

F. E. Knoote, J. van Heel, W. E. Volmer, N. L. Koops, J. G. Diemer, A. Brender a Brandes, J. van de Graaff, G. J. van Walre, H. van de Gaaff, J. Ruos, J. B. van den Bosch, E. C. Asmus, W. H. van Vos, J. B. Moleenaar, J. H. Hofmeyer, W. A. Lans, K. J. Hogeveen, M. N. Riemersma, P. Arriens, Coster, M. A. de Smitt, van Royen, G. van Lennep, P. J. F. van Overzee, C. J. Bylderroe, W. Siccama, H. Warmolt, J. C. Vortery, H. van Gerrike, J. van Borcharen, H. W. Hoffman, J. P. Muller, H. J. Theising, D. G. des Tombes, H. Lelwos, P. Westerhoff, B. Balgran, A. A. Ellinghuysen, G. L. Gasignef, W. C. van Balveren, J. Koopman, Bouwens, Trempentec, A. Zoeteman, P. H. Tichanien, J. W. Moll, J. W. Waarbroek, H. Rietveldt, C. P. Corbelyn, J. H. van Lervel, J. de Bree, B. Hoofd, C. J. Piekkee, F. J. R. Dozy, J. C. Baud, F. G. J. van Hoorn, M. Mekern, L. P. J. Vitrianus, F. C. Zwaanshals, A. Klein, J. R. Gotingh Vinnes, A. Cohuis, Fokke Jonker, G. Nield Scheidiur, A. C. Edeling, J. P. van Hoerdit, D. W. Paling, Abgrae, J. D. Musquetier, J. J. F. Heutz, P. G. J. Beyerink, Tengbergen, A. van Blommestein, A. J. van Stirum, L. Schuller, J. B. L. de Bellefroid, J. G. C. de Roo van J. Godeen, Aldewereld, J. B. Ossewaarde, C. J. F. Meure, G. W. C. Wagner, Munter, W. Pfeil, C. J. Vroman Ravens, Kool, H. Maas, K. W. Peyrel, J. de Weer, L. la Paissierre, J. de Velthuisen, H. Ketsen, J. Bezemer, C. J. Heutz, Meyer, J. Boelen, Hooen, Dingemaat Anemaat, J. J. Keuchenius, C. Roest, J. N. Vlyve, J. H. Ampt,

Adelborsten van de 1ste Classe.

T. le Jene, Buyskes, J. F. Kist, Thed Feldmann, G. F. Klamberg, Robertson, P. H. v. Limburg Stirum, Lohoff, H. W. Wintgens, Guehard, J. S. Schuller, Domis, J. Tame van Staveren, Hora Bume, J. G. Hahn, van Limburg Stirum, L. M. S. de With, W. H. van Vos, Saikelaar, van Pabst, Heigenholts, van Franken, J. W. T. Stavornus, Ruych, E. G. van der Plaet, Londervaa, H. H. Icoops, Kool, D. F. a du Tee, Lutske, J. E. Kamerling, de Groot, J. P. van der Linden, Stuart, G. M. Roentgen, de Vries, Hofmeyer, Buma, Mauritz, van Borcharen, van der Meulen, Pompe van Meerdervoort, J. P. Noorduin, van per Locit, W. de Raat, J. Kervel, Blok, Haarbart, Temming, Alewyn, de Jong, Tiefsuson, J. F. Nieukerk, J. Ferguson, G. den Berger, M. Groen, W. Huygens Tholen, Jackson, H. P. N. t. Hoofd, H. Kikkert, W. T. van Heemskerk, A. E. Tieders, W. L. Veerman, P. van Akerlaken, J. L. van Heekeren tot von der Hoop, Enghuysen, Verdoorn, J. Luder, van der Breggen Pauld, G. F. Aufmorth, van Berkel, Melms, van Heerd, Terrand, Zoutman, J. W. Pool, J. Zoutman, H. A. Schuyt, Deuszen, H. C. van Nuyt, Schurter, Huis,

Adelborsten van de 2de Classe.

W. J. Jolly, H. Heenenberg, P. A. Jorh, C. H. J. Wieling, J. J. Kolie, H. R. Katsen, J. H. Wildeman, W. H. Ternooy, J. Veeneman, L. F. Faare, H. Blad, H. A. van Karnebeek, A. Tielle, L. Victor, F. H. Sohngen, N. van Foreest, T. van Foriet, A. de Voigt, H. van der Maas, J. A. van der Velde, J. Bergers, H. H. Hess, H. Hofmeister, P. L. L. van Wickervoorst, Cattenburgh, Crommelin, J. P. van der Velden, J. A. Wierst, J. A. de Kretzman, J. Kaef, J. H. Siebers, J. van der Vliet, C. B. Niebing, J. C. F. Fisscher, F. H. Bolleken, H. C. Q. Frier, F. H. Droop, L. C. Maas, F. H. de Gelder, D. G. Muller, J. Diemernil de l' Estriel, T. N. Muller, J. H. Adeina, J. Schroder, J. F. de Bouricous, P. Straatsman, J. A. de Villeneuve, P. Z. van der Meulen, J. Linrave, Ruysch, A. W. la Jonquiere, J. van Akerlaken, L. de Koning, W. Faber, R. van Ommen, W. D. Musquetier, L. Viesberg, W. L. van Guricke, M. le Lievre, C. Heilnberg de Beckfeldt, C. A. Fuchs, J. van Heegeren, G. Wslink, J. Vovrier, J. Stolz, C. Verveer, D. Bylderoe, A. de Hoogh, C. van der Hart, C. de Hoogh, J. H. Allewara, de Hon, J. H. Jacobs, George Mulder, J. L. Akkerman, W. H. Zoutman, F. D. Ongel, Rinck,

H. M. Leverinck,
J. L. Cawn,
F. W. Freedenburg,
F. F. van de Piëtten,
W. C. Scheidius,
H. W. la Verge,
G. D. Fehrmann,
J. van Halmael Arentz,
J. A. van Vollenhoven,
J. van Vollenhoven,
F. G. van Limburg Stiram,
D. J. van Barmantia Rengers,
Momma,
J. M. Swart,
F. J. Maller Massius,
A. S. van Kempe,
G. van Braam,
P. D. van Citter,
D. H. Kolff,

Europe.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Oct. 25.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, Oct. 24, 1814.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, addressed to Earl Bathurst by Lieutenant-General Sir J. Sherbrooke K. B. was yesterday received at this office:—

Halifax, Sept. 23, 1814.

My Lord,—Having now received Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington's official report of the capture of Machias, I do myself the honour of forwarding it for your Lordship's information.

I beg leave to call the attention of your Lordship to the zeal and activity displayed by Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington on this occasion, as well as the discipline and good conduct evinced by the officers and troops under his command, in the execution of this service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. C. SHERBROOKE.

Machias, Sept. 14, 1814.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency, that I sailed from Penobscot Bay, with the brigade you was pleased to place under my command, consisting of a detachment of royal artillery, with a howitzer, the battalion of the 29th regiment, and a party of the 7th battalion 60th foot, on the morning of the 9th inst. and arrived at Bucks Harbour, about 10 miles from this place, on the following evening.

As the enemy fired several alarm guns on our approaching the shore, it was evident he was apprehensive of an attack; I therefore deemed it expedient to disembark the troops with as little delay as possible; and Captain Hyde Parker, commanding the naval force, appointed Captain Stanfell to superintend this duty, and it was executed by that officer with the utmost promptitude and decision.

Upon reaching the shore, I ascertained that there was only a path-way through the woods by which we could advance and take Fort O'Brien, and the battery in reverse; and as the guns of these works commanded the passage of the river, upon which the town is situated, I decided upon possessing ourselves of them, if practicable, during the night.

We moved forward at 10 o'clock p. m. and, after a most tedious and harassing march, only arrived near to the fort at break of day, although the distance does not exceed five miles.

The advanced guard, which consisted of two companies of the 29th regiment, and a detachment of riflemen of the 60th regiment, under Major Tod, of the former corps, immediately drove in the enemy's picquets, and upon pursuing him closely, found the fort had been evacuated, leaving their colours, about five minutes before we entered it. Within it, and the battery, there are two twenty-four pounders, three eighteen pounders, several dismounted guns, and a block-house. The party which escaped amounted to about seventy men of the 40th regiment of American infantry and thirty of the embodied militia; the retreat was so rapid, that I was not enabled to take any prisoners. I understand there were a few wounded, but they secreted themselves in the woods.

Having secured the fort, we lost no time in advancing upon Machias, which was taken without any resistance; and also two field-pieces.

The boats of the squadron, under the command of Lieutenant Bouchier of the royal navy, and the royal marines under Lieutenant Welchman, were detached to the eastern side of the river, and were of essential service in taking two field-pieces in that quarter.

Notwithstanding that the militia were not assembled to any extent in the vicinity of the town, I was making the necessary arrangements to advance into the interior of the country, when I received a letter from Brigadier-General Brewer, commanding the district, wherein he engages that the militia forces within the county of Washington shall not bear arms or in any way serve against his Britannic Majesty during the present war. A similar offer having been made by the civil officers and principal citizens of the county, a cessation of arms was agreed upon, and the county of Washington has passed under the dominion of his Britannic Majesty.

I beg leave to congratulate you upon the importance of this accession of territory which has been wrested from the enemy; it embraces about one hundred miles of sea

coast, and includes that intermediate tract of country which separates the province of New Brunswick from Lower Canada.

We have taken twenty six pieces of ordnance, (serviceable and unserviceable,) with a proportion of arms and ammunition, returns of which are enclosed; and I have the pleasing satisfaction to add, that this service has been effected without the loss of a man on our part.

I cannot refrain from expressing, in the strongest manner, the admirable steadiness and good conduct of the 29th regiment, under Major Hodge. The advance, under Major Tod, are also entitled to my warmest thanks.

A detachment of thirty seamen from his Majesty's ship *Bacchante*, under Mr. Bruce, master's mate, were attached to the royal artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Daniell, of that corps, for the purpose of dragging the howitzer, as no other means could be procured to bring it forward; and to their unwearied exertions, and the judicious arrangement of Lieutenant Daniell, I am indebted for having a five and half-inch howitzer conveyed through a country the most difficult of access I ever witnessed.

To Captain Parker, of his Majesty's ship *Tenedos*, who commanded the squadron, I feel every obligation; and I can assure you the most cordial understanding has subsisted between the two branches of the service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. PILKINGTON,

Lieut.-Col. Deputy Adjutant-Gen.

To Lieut.-General Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, K. B. &c.

Return of Ordnance, Arms, Ammunition, &c. taken at Machias by the troops under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington, 11th September, 1814.

Ordnance.—Total 26.
Arms.—161 muskets, 99 bayonets, 100 pouches, 41 belts, 2 drums.

Ammunition.—20 barrels serviceable gunpowder, 75 paper cartridges filled for 18 and 24-pounders, 2938 musket-ball cartridges, 3 barrels of grape and case shot, 553 round shot for 18 and 24 pounders; 6 kegs of gunpowder, 25 lb. each; 23 paper cartridges filled for 4-pounders.

J. DANIELL,

Lieutenant Royal Art.

LONDON, OCT. 25.

We have received information that General Mina, after his unsuccessful attempt on Pampeluna, retired into France; and that he was arrested at Paris on the night of the 19th instant, with four of his companions, by order of the French Government, at the instance of the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires.

The 1st of November is the day now fixed upon for the opening of the Congress of Vienna. Meanwhile the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, Russia, Prussia, Great Britain, France, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Sweden, have assembled to treat of the leading points in the Treaty of Paris, that require further arrangement. If Lord Castlereagh has great weight in these conferences, the Prince of Benevento is not less considered. The influence of France on the Continent always has been, and always will be great, and the talents of her present representative at the Congress will ensure the fullest attention to all her just and reasonable demands. We do not allude to the absurd projects of her coffee-house politicians for the re-annexation of the Belgian Netherlands to the already large and compact territory of France. These dreams are no less absurd than they are unprincipled and profligate; nor could they for a moment be listened to at the Congress, since they are flatly contradictory to the letter, and wholly subversive of the spirit, of the Treaty of Paris. In many points, it is to be hoped and believed, that the influence of France and England will operate in unison. One of these points is the restoration of Olivenza and its territory to Portugal, from whom it was torn by Buonaparte to annex it to Spain. This revolutionary robbery of our faithful Ally, France has no longer any motive to support, whilst we have every reason to demand its correction. Possibly, too, such an attention on our part to the European interests of our faithful Ally would have no small effect, in silencing the calumnies of the Brazilian man-sellers, and would induce the Prince Regent of Portugal to substitute for Lord Strangford's unintelligible treaty, a plain renunciation of the crimes of the Slave Trade.

Halifax papers to the 6th instant, *New York* to the 22d ultimo, and *Boston* to the 25th, have been received. There is no dissimbling that the popular outcry in Canada against Sir George Prevost's conduct on occasion of the late operations against Plattsburg is very general and very loud. We cannot pretend to determine on the talents of this officer, or on the wisdom of his plans; but we recur to the suggestion which we made at a very early period of the campaign, and regret exceedingly that one of our most experienced Generals from Spain was not sent at once, with an army strong in numbers, and flushed with victory from the fields

of Toulouse, to the heart of the United States. Was it thought beneath the dignity of Lord Hill, or even of the Duke of Wellington? Fatal prejudice! To despise, to irritate, and, after all, not to subdue our adversaries, is the worst and weakest of all policy. Now we have reduced ourselves to the dilemma of being obliged to carry our point by main force, or to retire from the contest ten times worse than we began it, with the mere postponement of an abstract question, which has no reference to our present state of peace, with a fund of the bitterest animosity laid up against us in future, with our flag disgraced on the ocean and on the lakes, and with the laurels withered at Plattsburg which were so hardly but so gloriously earned in Portugal, and Spain, and France. The spirit of the British nation cannot stoop to the latter alternative; and, therefore, at whatever risk, at whatever expense, we must embrace the former. The invaluable year 1814, when the treachery of America was fresh in the minds of the European Powers, is past. Already do they begin to relax in their deep and merited contempt of the servile hypocrite Madison. Already do they turn a compassionating look on the smoking rafters of the would-be Capitol. Presently, perhaps, the Russian Cabinet may forget that the Empress Catherine to her dying day treated the Americans as Rebels to their legal Sovereign, or the Spanish Court, whilst it is endeavouring to rivet its yoke on Buenos Ayres, may join with the philosophers of Virginia in contending for the liberty of the seas. Such and still greater political inconsistencies we have before now witnessed. Therefore let time be taken by the forelock; let not another campaign be wasted in diversions, and demonstrations; let not another autumnal sun go down in disgrace to the British arms.

The correspondence between Sir Alexander Cochrane and Mr. Monroe will be read with interest. The former declares an intention to destroy and lay waste such districts on the coast as may be found assailable, in retaliation for the wanton destruction committed by the Americans in Canada. The latter admits various instances of such destruction, but pleads that they were unauthorised. Nothing can be a fuller conviction of the injustice of Mr. Madison's war than this plea; since he went to war, as he pretended, on account of the impressment of American citizens, which was not only unauthorised by our Government, but strongly disavowed, guarded against with all possible care, and relieved whenever the evil could be discovered. Commodore Macdonough's laconic note savours a little of affectation; but we are sorry he has so favourable an opportunity for displaying the brevity of his style to advantage. General Macombe's orders, however, are sufficiently lengthy; and, unfortunately, he also has some unpleasant information to give us. He states, that 14,000 British veterans have been foiled by 1500 American regulars and some few militia, the whole not exceeding 2500 men. If he is correct in these estimates, it is surely high time that we should either give up teaching the Americans war, or send them some better instructors.

OCTOBER 26.

Sir A. Cochrane having sailed to Halifax in the *Severn*, and Admiral Cockburn to Bermuda in the *Albion*, Rear-Admiral Malcolm has the command of the fleet during their absence.

Extract of a letter from the American coast:—"We have taken possession of Tangier, and some other islands in the Chesapeake. We have erected proper fortifications and accommodations, and here we drill the blacks who desert from slavery to us. We have already above five hundred of them, clothed and armed; we have tried them several times on shore with the marines and sailors, against their old masters, and their behaviour was such as to gain our highest confidence. Our rocket corps astonish the enemy much, and our marines beat them in grand style. While the battalion was at Bermuda, the officers were incessantly employed in drilling and fitting them for the field. The enemy observe that they are riflemen, infantry of the line, artillerymen, or sailors, just as the case warrants; and this is really the fact. The quantities of tobacco that we have taken are enormous. We find it well packed in very large hogsheads, and the article is become of considerable value. The country bordering on the Chesapeake is very fine, and, was the land higher, would be as healthy as it now is pleasant. The ships in general are well supplied with fresh provisions brought to us from the shore."

OCTOBER 27.

The speculators in American produce begin to find their pacific rumours from Ghent no longer effectual, and they now fairly admit that the prospect in that quarter is far from favourable. The next card

they have to play is the President's Message. The President's Message, as we have repeatedly observed, is an object to which it would be folly in us to look with the least degree of anxiety. It can contain nothing but false and insidious invective against this country, pharisaical pretensions to superior purity and benevolence, sneaking apologies for past imbecility, and vapouring predictions of greater energy hereafter. Notwithstanding repeated experience enables us most confidently to anticipate the spirit and almost the letter of this worthless composition; yet there are people who would have us build hopes—yes, hopes, on the pacific tenour by which they say the message is likely to be characterised. It is added, and we think the fact not improbable, that the message will not be transmitted to Europe, as has hitherto been usual, on the very day that it is communicated to Congress; but will be kept back for a week, in order to feel the pulse of the Legislature, and to throw in, if necessary, some afterthoughts in such shape as circumstances may direct. This conduct may be called artful, but it is certainly not pacific. The hostile mind of the Jefferson faction against this country is not only not moderated, but it is become more malignant than ever. A tolerably strong indication of this is afforded by an Address in the American papers just received to the 22d ult. This Address is signed by two Irish traitors, calling on all their countrymen in America to take up arms against the British. Mr. Madison boasts of "the known humanity" of the American Government. It was humanity no doubt, that made him call on the Indians to join him in invading Canada; and when they preferred the British alliance, it was humanity which dictated his infamous law against British soldiers, which like Robespierre's decree for refusing quarter to the enemy, was found too bloody to be enforced. It was humanity that made him send General Jackson against the Creek Tribes, with orders not only to chastise the savages into present peace, but to make a deep impression on their future fears. It was humanity that invented the Torpedoes, and the use of the mangling Buck-shot. It was humanity that burnt the Canadian towns, and turned out the miserable inhabitants to perish in winter, and in the wilderness. And now it is humanity that sends into the field against us, men who, if taken, must necessarily die the death of traitors. Such is the humanity of those cold-blooded philosophers, who for the punishment of the United States are permitted by Providence to rule that country! Unfortunately, the Federalists are forced to give them an unwilling support, because we ourselves have injudiciously confounded both parties in a common and equal hostility; and because our strength has been wasted in diversions and desultory attacks, instead of concentrating a mighty force on some point where it might have served to cover the States that were inclined to neutrality whilst it inflicted on the others all the severity of a just vengeance. May the ensuing campaign be more decisively conducted! Sir George Prevost, it is said, is ordered home. We wish to speak of this Officer with respect; for his services in the West Indies ought not to be forgotten; but why was the fate of America left on his shoulders, when we had Generals of such reputation and experience as the Duke of Wellington, and those immediately under him in Spain? It would have degraded them, it is said, to be put in competition with Izard and Macombe; but does it not degrade the British nation much more to see its arms retreating before Izard and Macombe? Can any brave and patriotic General let such a trifling and contemptible piece of vanity weigh for a moment against the protraction of a war, the loss of millions to his country, and the destruction of thousands of valuable lives? There is little doubt how the present campaign would have terminated, if the Duke of Wellington, with 50,000 men, had appeared five months ago in any part of America; but there is great doubt how ten campaigns to come may terminate, if we go on as we have done. Among the information of a minor interest contained in these papers, are:

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BATAVIA,
PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,
AT THE
Honorable Company's Printing Office.
MOLENAART.

Supplement to the Java Government Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1815.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

the details of the American failure before Michilimackinac. The official report of Captain SINCLAIR, the American commander, contains the following statement—"Michilimackinac is, by nature, a perfect Gibraltar, being a high inaccessible rock on every side except the west, from which, to the heights, you have near two miles to pass through a wood, so thick that our men were shot in every direction, and within a few yards of them, without being able to see the Indians who did it; and a height was scarcely gained before there was another within 50 or 100 yards commanding it, where breast-works were erected, and cannon opened on them. Several of those were charged, and the enemy driven from them; but it was soon found, the further our troops advanced, the stronger the enemy became, and the weaker and more bewildered our force were; several of the commanding officers were picked out, and killed or wounded by the savages, without seeing any of them. The men were getting lost, and falling into a confusion natural under such circumstances, which demanded an immediate retreat, or a total defeat and general massacre must have ensued. This was conducted in a masterly manner by Colonel CROGHAN, who had lost the aid of that valuable and ever-to-be-lamented officer, Major HOLMES, who, with Captain VAN HORN, was killed by the Indians." Captain SINCLAIR, however, adds, that he had captured two or three vessels, some with Indian goods, and others with provisions; that he had blockaded the only rivers by which the place could be supplied; and that in consequence of these circumstances, Fort Mackinac must ultimately be starved into a surrender. A letter from Lieutenant COCKING to Captain KENNEDY, dated Fort George, August 11, announces the capture of the American vessels *Chico* and *Somers*, by some British row boats, after a smart action, in which several Americans were killed and wounded. The British loss is said to have been in equal proportion.

OCTOBER 20.

The following further particulars of the destruction of the *General Armstrong* American privateer, in the port of Fayal, are given in a letter from Plymouth Dock, dated October 17:—"The *Thais*, of 20 guns, from the Western Islands, has brought accounts of the destruction, by the boats of our squadron, of the *General Armstrong*, a very large American schooner privateer, then lying in Fayal Roads. It appears, that about the 28th ultimo, the *Plantagenet*, 74, Captain Lloyd, *Rota*, Captain Somerville, and *Carnation*, Capt. Bentham, arriving off Fayal, a neutral port belonging to the Portuguese, and one of the Azores, perceived a large schooner lying in the roads. A boat with a Lieutenant was immediately dispatched to the shore to ascertain her force, and to what nation she belonged; but the tide running strong the boat drifted near the schooner, which was then getting under weigh; after hailing her, and desiring the boat to keep off, which was impracticable from the schooner having so much stern way, she fired into the boat, and killed 7 men. The remainder returned with the boat to the squadron, and the Commodore considering the neutrality broken by this outrage, immediately ordered the *Carnation* in to destroy the privateer; but the winds being light and variable, the *Carnation* made a signal for boats to tow: nine boats were accordingly dispatched, with three Lieutenants and about 200 men; but not being able to get the *Carnation* near enough, it being rocky, the boats proceeded to destroy the vessel, and finally set her on fire, but not till we had suffered a most severe loss in men and officers. On the approach of the boats, a most destructive fire was opened from a 32-pounder a midships on board the privateer, filled with langrige, nails, knives, buttons, and other destructive matter. The crew of the privateer then escaped on shore, and fired on our men, who were ultimately destroying the

American. Lieutenants Matterface and Norman, of the *Rota*, were killed; and Lieutenant Bowerbank, of the *Plantagenet*, received a shot through his lungs: altogether we suffered a loss of 135 killed and wounded. Part of the wounded are arrived in the *Thais*, and the remainder, including Lieutenant Bowerbank, are gone on to Portsmouth in the *Calypso*, which ships joined soon after this unfortunate affair.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

A letter of the 25th of May, from Botany Bay, states, that three of the settlers had passed the Blue Mountains, forming the boundary of the west and north, and discovered a fertile tract of country, of great extent, through the whole length of which a fine river runs. A settlement was about to be formed in the territory thus discovered, and the Governor had allotted a thousand acres to each of the individuals who first ventured to pass the mountains. It is added, that there had prevailed a continued drought, with scarcely two hours of rain, for nearly ten months: 5,000 sheep, and 3,000 horned cattle, were starved.

LONDON, DEC 4.

The Funds, which have risen within these few days, still maintain their price, on a belief (whether ill or well founded) of immediate Peace. Government have received no dispatches from Ghent for several days past. A gentleman who arrived in town a day or two ago, having left Ghent on the 28th ult. speaks favourably as to the immediate prospect of Peace; and it is chiefly owing to his information that immense speculations have taken place in the funds. Policies to a very considerable amount have been effected, at the rate of 20 guineas to receive 100l. if Preliminaries of Peace are signed on or before the 1st of January, 1815. The dispatches by the *Fingal* had arrived at Ghent before our informant left that place; and notwithstanding the general opinion entertained that their contents were unfavourable to pacification, the Commissioners on both sides appeared in mutual good humour. This was believed to be occasioned by the arrival of dispatches from England of a conciliatory tenour.

In consequence of the Quebec fleet having parted convoy in a gale of wind off Newfoundland on the 15th ult. application was made from Lloyd's to the Admiralty to send out cruizers for their protection. The following is a copy of the answer returned:—

"Admiralty Office, Dec. 2.

Sir—Having laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of this day's date, requesting that some cruizers may be ordered out for the protection of the homeward bound trade from Quebec, which you mention to have been separated from the convoy of his Majesty's ship *Liffy*, on the 15th ultimo, in a severe gale of wind off the Banks of Newfoundland. I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you, that there are a number of cruizers at sea on the Irish and Plymouth stations, which their Lordships hope will afford all the protection which it is possible to provide under the circumstances of the case; but that my Lords have directed the Admirals on those stations, to send to sea any disposable cruizers that they may have in port, with a view to the protection of the trade above alluded to; and to enjoin their Commanders to be particularly vigilant.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,
J. W. CROKER.

Mr. John Bennett, Jun. Lloyd's.

Both Houses of Parliament have adjourned to the 9th of February, after a short sitting, which was characterized only by the admission of our financial wants, of the necessity of continuing extraordinary systems of taxation, and by interrogatories concerning foreign affairs, to which few satisfactory answers were returned. On financial matters, perhaps

the most interesting of all to the vitality of this great country, we can only say, that we believe the public well disposed to pay, when they see the case made out in which their interest, patriotism, and honour, call on them to make liberal sacrifices. In respect of foreign affairs, we are right glad to learn, from the parliamentary declarations of the Ministers at home, that we neither originate nor abet measures of aggrandizement and spoliation on the Continent; and we cherish the hope that it will ultimately be found, that the spots which may stain the fabric of resuscitated Europe will be owing to no infusion of British Councils. Our Ministers have, in Parliament, with a prudent reservation as to particulars, disclaimed generally such erroneous, unjust, and ruinous policy. The necessity, after dethroning the universal spoiler, of securing Europe against that ambition of France, which exists or flourishes according to circumstances under every French Government, is justly a *sine qua non*, in such times as these; but as ends are only procured by means, and as we are not such disciples of a false philosophy as to think that the end sanctifies the means, we are inclined to believe that practical justice is the best mode, not only of resisting oppression, but also of securing nations against fresh inroads, by enabling them to taste the fruits of their industry, independence, valour and patriotism. Political expediency is a term little better than moral expediency; in both cases most dangerous. He who has the predominant force is alone the judge of it; and the schoolmen of the darker ages could scarcely have devised a better pretext for cheating and enslaving the human race. It was Buonaparte's principle, and that ought to be enough to make it scouted by an assembly of legitimate Sovereigns, met to consolidate general happiness by a general peace. It is right to make a strong barrier against France, but it is a question whether that is to be effected better by augmenting great states to overgrowth, than by combining smaller States, and freer communities, in one general interest, and reviving, if possible, the spirit, if not all the forms, of the ancient Germanic Constitution. It is vain to hope for perfection in any human arrangement; much must be yielded to the necessities of the times (as in the cases of Bernadotte and Murat); but certainly the fairest picture of modern Europe shewed itself when little States upheld their rights, and while their own strength could not defend them against strong neighbours, they found the protection of the small, in the rivalries and jealousies of the strong. Such, at least, has been the opinion of the wisest and most eloquent of public writers. The balance of Europe, so much ridiculed by narrow politicians, was, in its nature, never to be defined; but it was something practical, approaching to what the wise and just always wished. It tended at least to preserve a wholesome equipoise. It protected commerce, and liberty, and letters; it was felt in the trade of the Hanse Towns in the independence of Switzerland, in the freedom of Geneva. After years of unexampled calamity and degradation, we are yet unwilling to believe that the Great Powers, on a sudden and unexpected turn of the wheel of fortune, will act like men intoxicated with sudden prosperity, and forget all the distinctions of right and wrong. At all events, hoping for the best, we shall rejoice to know that the British Minister, whatever may happen, comes out of this great question, bearing his faculties clear, and bringing back with him to a thankful nation, the untarnished honour of Britain.

[From the Journal de Paris.]

REPORT RELATIVE TO ST. DOMINGO, MADE TO THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES BY M. LAINE.

Among the questions submitted to the examination of the representatives of the nation, there are few that have excited more lively interest than that respecting the re-establishment of St. Domingo. Opinions are divided on the subject. The colonists, influenced by old recollections and personal

interest, incessantly turn their eyes towards those fine plantations, whole rich produce nourished maritime commerce, and gave us a favourable balance of trade. Obstacles disappear before their hopes, so often deceived. Nothing appears to them more easy than to restore the connection between the mother country and its colonies.

Some persons, less confident, dread, on the part of the blacks, a resistance which has already cost large capitals and the loss of a fine army. It is difficult to believe, say they that men, for twenty years accustomed to independence, and who have fought for their liberty, should voluntarily submit to the painful toils from which they felicitate themselves on being delivered. What motives could they have for such a surrender? They have a new country new habits, new enjoyments, and a new ambition; every thing, in short, estranges them from the past, which in their minds excites only fear and resentment.

To be able to decide between these two opinions, it would be necessary to be well acquainted with the state of men and things in St. Domingo; but on this head we have still only vague and contradictory information. In this situation we consider it as fortunate that we have it in our power to communicate to the public the opinion of a man so prudent and enlightened as the President of the Chamber of Deputies.

After some general observations expressed with his usual eloquence, Mr. Lainé proceeds as follows:—

"Before sending to St. Domingo sea and land forces, it is natural that we should have correct information as to the dispositions of the chiefs, who, in that colony, are armed against each other. Doubtless, when they learned the restoration of the King of France and the peace of Europe, their souls must have opened to more pacific sentiments. On displaying to the population of the island that white flag, the omen of a purer and milder colonial regime, those wishes so often expressed will spring up among them, of again finding themselves under the paternal dominion of a King, from whom all look forward to a better fate.

"Persuaded of the sanctity of the Royal word, the men of St. Domingo, fatigued with war and calamities, have no longer to fear those deeds of violence which exasperated them, convinced that the promises which shall be made to them will be religiously observed; guaranteed by the Royal Authority, the shelter of France herself, every thing presages both the reconciliation of the Chiefs and submission of the rest.

"If the government has reason to expect this happy event, there is no occasion to prepare any other expedition but that which will suffice for the re-establishment of order, the maintenance of an active police, and the protection of all classes and all rights.

"What previous attempts may have been made, what preparatory measures adopted, we are yet ignorant; and this is a point on which it would probably be imprudent to require information from Government.

"The epoch, the nature of an expedition, its force, its preliminaries, are all matters that must be regulated by facts, by information, by the prudence of the Executive. It is proper that all this should be left to the Government.

"Should the King deem it expedient to send out Agents, either before any Expedition, or at the period when it shall appear to him useful, these Plenipotentiaries, invested with powers from a King of France, will obtain the ascendant necessary to the success of their mission. If these missionaries of peace add to the influence of a respected name, a reputation for wisdom and equity, they will happily pave the way for a return to peace and order.

"If it is the inclination of the King, and of the colonists, as it must be the wish of the inhabitants of the Island, that the situation of the labourers should be meliorated; that of the land-holders of all ranks, of all colours, be secured. But it is impossible, on this occasion, to enlarge upon the dictates of humanity and justice. We must be better acquainted with the internal state of the colony, to be able to speak of concessions which it may be expedient to make in the system to be established for the purpose of protecting the labours of the one class, the industry of the other, and the rights of all.

"These things can only be the result of connections with those who exercise authority and who are the existing chiefs of the population. The immediate cultivators of the so

in St. Domingo are not ignorant that the former Kings of France were full of solicitude for their fate; and it will be easy for the delegates of government to convince the new chiefs of the beneficent intentions of a King, the legitimate successor of him whom they idolised.

"There is ground to hope, that from these communications will proceed regulations calculated to put an end to all calamities, by bridling all the passions, and directing all interests according to justice and wisdom."

After thus giving some prospect of the possibility of repossessing St. Domingo, M. Lainé calls the attention of the Chamber to that article in the Treaty of Peace which provides the means of repairing the loss of population in the colonies. This part of his report is extremely interesting.

"You are not ignorant," observes the reporter, "of the clamours excited in a neighbouring nation on the subject of one clause, which for an opposite reason, has called forth the complaints of our colonists and maritime towns. These clamours and these complaints must be disregarded. The two governments have taken this solemn treaty for a law, and since France submits to it, she is entitled to look for the same respect from the other contracting parties."

"It is very necessary, Gentlemen, to guard against opening a door to such discussions; for on this subject a great previous question always meets us, namely, the faith of treaties and the national dignity."

"A nation will no more submit to be dictated to in morals than in religion; and, however fine the plans of philanthropy may be, it will alienate nations from the counsels which it lavishes, should it endeavour to compel them to be followed by the infraction of treaties destined to prepare, with prudence, the accomplishment of the wishes of humanity."

Thus, Gentlemen, it appears to us, that we should not entertain any uneasiness on the frank and full execution of a treaty of Peace, which restores to France, in the place of her conquests, a part of her colonies, and secures to her a rank among maritime powers.

"We are secured by the promise of the sovereigns, with whom our long differences have been terminated, and also by their own interests. They know, that it cannot be attempted without danger, to imprison a warlike people on a territory to which nature has given three hundred leagues of coast; they know that, in the interest even of Europe, there must be conductors to the martial spirit of that people, aliments for its activity, and compensations for its losses. Thus secured by the faith and the interest of the Sovereigns of Europe, our merchants and our navigators may undoubtedly continue with security their maritime speculations."

The reporter had considered the question of delay demanded by the colonists for the payment of their debts; but the commission had judged proper to adjourn that examination till after the discussion should be held in the Chamber of Peers, on a project of law relative to the same object, and presented to that Chamber, in the name of the King, by M. the Chancellor of France.

M. Lainé concludes his report by the following resolution, proposed to the Chamber in the name of the commission:—

"Considering that the means to be taken to arrive at the possession and pacification of St. Domingo, as well as at the establishment of an interior government analogous to circumstances, essentially concern the executive powers;

Considering that the re-establishment of St. Domingo, the object of the wishes of France, is also the constant object of the solitudes of his Majesty; that it is for the Government to propose the subsidies which it shall judge necessary for attaining that end;

"Considering that M. the Chancellor of France has already proposed to the Chamber of Peers, on the delay in the payment of the debts of the colonists of St. Domingo, a plan of law on which the Chamber of Deputies will soon be summoned to deliberate;

"The Chamber transmits to the Government the petitions which have been addressed to it, the report of the Commission of petitions, and the present report."

We cannot close this article without making an observation calculated to reassure many persons who think they perceive in the virulent articles of the Lon-

don journalists, the opinion of the English Government: it is, that it is impossible for a Government which so well understands its interests to be blind to the consequences which would infallibly result to its own colonies from the entire separation of St. Domingo from France. A period would sooner or later arrive when the spirit of independence would pass from island to island, and deprive European governments of possessions which are so highly useful to them. Can it be imagined that the Blacks of Jamaica are less alive to the pleasures of independence than those of St. Domingo? Would the comparison which they must be constantly making between their own situation, and that of their brethren the Dukes and Peers of Hayti, be without danger to the repose of the English colonists, and the security of their property? It does not require much intellect to answer both these questions. It is evident that the interest of England, as well as that of France, requires the subjection of St. Domingo to the mother country. Whatever be the ultimate determination taken on this matter, we trust its success will be brought about without the necessity of resorting to force of arms, and that it never will be forgotten that the Africans are men.

KINGDOM OF HAYTI.

(*Royal Gazette of Hayti*, 5th Jan. 1814, eleventh year of the Independence.)

FETE OF THE INDEPENDENCE.

Sans Souci, Jan. 4.

Sun, who illumines with thy immortal rays the Eleventh Anniversary of our Independence! Thou who comest every year to electrify our souls with dear and glorious remembrances, hail! God of the Universe, who sheddest upon us thy precious favours, bright day of the independence, day of joy and glory to the Haytians, hail!

This glorious fete, always looked forward to with new impatience by the people, has been celebrated this year with more than usual pomp and magnificence. The King, our most august and dearly beloved Sovereign, desirous that the fete so dear to his people and his own heart should be celebrated with all possible pomp, had, in consequence, scattered proofs of his liberality through all the provinces and districts of the realm.

We shall confine ourselves to a description of this fete as celebrated at Sans Souci, the ordinary seat of the Court.

The city of Sans Souci was filled with a great concourse of people. The greater part of the inhabitants of the capital, the nobles, citizens, and strangers, the agriculturists of the neighbouring districts, pressed in crowds to Sans Souci, to celebrate this fete. The five superb corps of troops of the royal military household, the different corps which compose the garrison of the city, the corps of artists of all the states, further augmented this assemblage, and added to the beauty and variety of the *coup d'œil*. Tables were laid out under arbours, destined for the troops and the people who were to assist at this fete, which continued two days.

In the evening, at the setting of the sun, and the next day at the first dawn of morn, discharges of artillery saluted the bright day of the independence.

At eight o'clock the Dignitaries assembled, and proceeded in a body to the Palace of his Majesty, where they were introduced by the Grand Master of the Ceremonies into the Hall of the Dignitaries, and ranged according to the order of precedence. In an instant after, the King appeared, with the Queen, the Prince and Princesses Royal on each side.

His Excellency Count Louis, addressed the King:—

"We come," said he, "to lay at your feet, Sire, our wishes, the homage of our most profound respect."

"We swear to maintain the independence of the realm, to devote ourselves to the support of the Throne, to the defence of the King, the Queen, the Prince Royal, and Royal Family, and to maintain the sublime institutions of the Monarchy."

His Majesty graciously received the Address of the Dignitaries, and expressed his satisfaction at seeing them assembled around his person. After making some observations upon the circumstance of the present meeting, he commanded his Secretary, the Baron de Vastey, to read the following answer to the Address of the Dignitaries:—

"Gentlemen—You come into this circle to celebrate the glorious and immortal æra of the independence; your Sovereign shares your wishes, and receives your oaths. Long, too long, the genius of the Haytian people was unable to take its flight, by breaking the chains that held it captive—long, too long, the love of country, that generous passion which exalts the soul, and inspires it with heroic virtues, was stifled in the heart of the man, debased and degraded. The germ of these virtues was unable to develop itself in the bosom of ignorance and barbarous prejudices, which covered for ages this unfortunate island with their mournful veil."

"From the bosom of our immortal Revolution darted a spark of light; its brightness diffused itself through the darkness that surrounded us, like the auspicious meteor that ordinarily precedes great events. It excited at once a salutary commotion; the love of country and of liberty awoke man from his sleep, and in the midst of combats, and from the bosom of storms sprang independence."

"This precious good was to the Haytian nation a great step towards its regeneration; but we were still far from enjoying the advantages of ancient civilized nations, of a stable government, of institutions and laws, which are always the fruit of knowledge, experience, and time."

"By the independence, we have obtained our rights, we have purged the soil of Hayti, polluted for ages by the poisoned breath of our implacable enemies; we have driven them from our presence, and we have broken their yoke for ever."

"They carried away in their flight the sentiment of their impotent rage, the intimate conviction of our strength, and of our valour; but they left us a fatal inheritance—dissolute passions, and the vices which every where accompany their steps."

"Like other nations, our first years were strewed with errors and troubles, like them we have experienced the vicissitudes inseparable from revolutions. The foundation of the monarchy opened our hearts to hope, and was a presage to the Haytians of new and more glorious destinies."

"In giving this rapid sketch of the past, I wished to render you more sensible of our present situation. In placing before your eyes objects of comparison, you will see whether our lot is changed, whether it be ameliorated; you will see what are our hopes. The experience of the past is the best lesson for the future."

"Since my advancement to the throne, my first thoughts have been to realize my plans of reform, and my views of public utility. I wished to raise with éclat the Haytian name—to make its character and its dignity respected. With the help of the Almighty, I have been enabled to give institutions, and a complete code of laws, which constitute the Haytian Legislature. This was not enough—I have done more still. After laying down precepts for you, I preached the example; and I was the first to give it to you."

"I have re-animated the genius of the Haytian people, in giving it a new impulse to great things;—I have discriminated, distinguished, and rewarded merit and virtue: services rendered to the country, whether civil or military, the arts and sciences, talents of every kind, national industry, have received encouragement, and enjoyed the special protection of Government. The happiest success has smiled upon my efforts: this people, brave and generous, endowed with all the gifts of nature, have seconded my hopes. The army is disciplined, it is kept upon a respectable footing; our finances are in a flourishing state; our treasury is filled by a wise economy. Most Governments are overwhelmed with debts; and I have the satisfaction to announce to you, that we owe nothing to any one. Our resources increase;—the national industry is augmented and becoming more perfect; order and tranquillity prevail in our provinces; immense quantities of territorial produce heaped up in our magazines, abundance of provisions and grain of every kind, the great number of cattle that cover our plains, are unequivocal proofs of the prosperity of agriculture, of the riches and happiness of the inhabitants of the country."

"Religion has resumed its empire, the ties of marriage are revered, manners are becoming polished, knowledge is diffused, and the nation is advancing by rapid strides to the highest degree of civilization.—Come, then, ye proud and supercilious men—ye slanderers of our species, come and contemplate the happiness of the Haytians! come and view a free people submitting to be governed by institutions and laws, wholly devoting itself to the practice of the social virtues; come and convince yourselves of our progress in the arts and sciences; come, Barre de Saint Venant, Delozieres, and your fellows, who arrogate to yourselves an ideal superiority over our race, come and be convinced of our prosperity, and acknowledge before the God of nature, whom you have outraged, the monstrosity of

your system, and the fallacy of your opinions."

"Ye philanthropists of all countries, who have espoused our cause, which is that of nature and of truth, we are far from confounding you with our enemies; we cherish sentiments of gratitude and the warmest affection for you, immortal Wilberforce, Gregoire, and for you all, generous men; continue by your work to propagate truth, and to contribute to the great work of the regeneration of mankind."

"We have granted our protection, and shall welcome indiscriminately all honest traders who legally visit Hayti, to form commercial connections with us. Strong in ourselves, we know no other enemies than those who come with hostile intentions, and with arms in their hands."

"I have now, Gentlemen Dignitaries, exhibited to you the present state of the kingdom; you have seen the exposition of our labours, and you must have anticipated in your hearts what yet remains for us to do. It is for you, who more particularly approach my person, who are acquainted with my intentions, my liberal views, and the sincerity of my wishes for the felicity of the people—it is for you to continue to second me with the same zeal; encourage, enlighten, instruct your fellow-citizens respecting their true interests; give them examples which cannot inspire them with any but virtuous sentiments; fear not the ingratitude of your contemporaries; persevere in doing good, and your name and the memory of your good deeds will be transmitted to a grateful posterity."

"Impress it deeply upon your minds, that to cement the independence of the kingdom, to eternise our institutions and our laws, we require firmness, morality, and virtue, the only durable foundations of the welfare and felicity of nations."

This speech was received with loud applause and shouts of "*Vive le Roi!*" His Excellency the Comte du Terrier Rouge stepped forward, and addressed her Majesty the Queen, who made a suitable reply, through the medium of the Baron de Charrier, Secretary of Commands to her Majesty. It was succeeded by applauses and shouts of "*Vive la Reine!*"

The Dignitaries having retired, the foreign merchants, introduced by the Baron Dupuy, Master of the Ceremonies and Interpreter of his Majesty, had the honour of being presented to the King by his Excellency Count de Limonade, Minister of State and of Foreign Affairs.

The following is the speech which these worthy strangers—English, Americans, Swedes, and Spaniards—addressed to the King, through the medium of Mr. John Shoolbred:—

"Sire, at the beginning of a new year we have the honour to approach your Majesty, to present to you our humble respects, to congratulate you on the happy termination of that which is just ended, and to express to you our sincere wishes that your Majesty, the Queen, and the Royal Family, may enjoy perfect health, and see the renewal of the day which we are now celebrating often repeated; and we ardently hope, that under the auspices of your Majesty, the cultivation and commerce of the island of Hayti will ever continue to flourish, as their prosperity is the foundation of the welfare of your people, and of that of the foreigners who have the honour to trade with your kingdom."

His Majesty answered,

"I receive with pleasure, Gentlemen, the compliments which you have addressed to me, and my family upon the occasion of this day. Agriculture and commerce are intimately connected in their relations. The success of the one depends upon that of the other. I am convinced of this important truth. The prosperity of the culture of my kingdom will always fix my solicitude. It is for you, Gentlemen, by your foreign connections, to encourage your countrymen to undertake with Hayti a lucrative commerce, which insures to you great advantages; they will find here, like you, the same profits, the same security for their persons and their properties."

The ceremony being ended, the King mounted his horse, and the Princesses Royal mounted their carriages, to go to church and attend Divine Service.

After Mass, their Majesties returned in the same order in which they set out. Splendid tables were laid out for the several Orders of the State. During the repast the liveliest joy manifested itself. At the desert patriotic toasts were drunk with acclamations, music, flourish of trumpets, and discharges of cannon.

At night, a magnificent artificial firework, the Comedie, and a grand Ball, terminated the first day of the Fete of our Independence.

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Additional Supplement TO THE Java Government Gazette

Saturday, June 3.

PARIS, NOV. 9.

A letter from Naples, dated October 13, says, "We are assured that the military attitude presented by the kingdom of Naples has been occasioned by the demand made, it is said officially, by a Court, to the King to cede his dominions, and offering to add the legation of Ferrara to the three Italian Departments taken from the State of the Church."

VIENNA, OCT. 28.

The crown of Poland will be placed on the head of the Emperor Alexander. Lord Castlereagh opposed for a long time, the union of Poland with Russia; as Austria did the annexation of Saxony to Prussia, but without effect.

OCT. 29.

We are assured, and the report does not appear unfounded, that the dispositions of the great Cabinets are not very favourable to the wishes of the petty Courts, and that it will not be without much trouble that they will be able to form in Germany one and the same federation.

According to what we hear from a good source, the sittings *in pleno* will commence on the 3d of November. It is generally believed that the sittings will not terminate before three months, as the preliminary labours are so considerable.

The Minister of a great Power had found it necessary to demand more extensive and detailed powers. He has received them, and the sittings will not be delayed longer. They will be held in the Palace of the States of Lower Austria.

NOVEMBER, 1.

DECLARATION.—The opening of Congress having been by the Declaration of the 8th October adjourned to the 1st November, the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers which have signed the treaty of the 30th May, have agreed to communicate their full powers, reciprocally, and to deposit them in the Office of the Chancery of Court and State of his Royal and Imperial Majesty of Austria; and in order to know and ascertain in an authentic manner the persons charged with interests from other Powers, they invite all those who are vested with powers for the Congress, to transmit the same to the said Office. A committee of three Plenipotentiaries will proceed to the verification of these powers, and after this verification, the Plenipotentiaries of the aforesaid Powers will propose the measures which shall be judged most proper to regulate the ulterior proceedings of Congress. The office where the full powers will be received and deposited, will be open from the date of the 3d November.

FRONTIERS OF AUSTRIA, OCT. 28.

The return of the Sovereigns from Buda will take place the day after to-morrow. It is now known that they will remain at Vienna until the 15th, and that by that time the principal affairs will be settled as to principles. The Plenipotentiaries will afterwards apply these principles in their conferences, and make the decisions in full Congress.

DRESDEN, OCT. 26.

At length our fate is decided; there is no longer any electorate or kingdom of Saxony; this fine capital, which has so long been the residence of our august Sovereigns, is about to sink to the rank of a provincial town. The greatest part of Saxony will be annexed to Prussia, and we shall henceforth be Prussian subjects. It is always painful to pass from under a government which has existed for ages, to that of a power with which we have long been at variance. It is true, we are promised all kinds of consolation; for instance, Saxony, properly so called will not be dismembered; we are assured that nothing will be separated from it; for Upper Lusatia, part of which is to be united to Bohemia, never belonged to it, and the Duchy of Erfurt, which is given to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, to indemnify him for his eventual claims to the Crown of Saxony, has always been distinct; but that Prince will not have either the city of Leipzig, or the districts of Naumburg, Merseburg, and Zeitz, as was at first said. It is further

promised that Saxony shall retain its name, its constitution, its liberties, its financial system; but how all this can be reconciled with the plan of Prussia, remains to be seen.

It continues to be asserted, that a Prince of the Blood Royal of Prussia will occupy the King's Palace as Viceroy.

MADRID, OCT. 25.

His Majesty expects the most favourable results from the missions sent into all parts of the kingdom, and the pastoral advice which the priests will lose no time to give to their parishioners.

The epidemic, which shewed itself at Gibraltar penetrated but slightly at Cadiz, where all fear has already ceased. That city is tranquil. The troubles have had bad consequences. We expect, with impatience, news from several points of America. The expedition destined for our colonies is not yet ready.

MADRID, OCT. 29.

The trials of the persons accused of having attacked the royal Sovereignty, known by the name of *Liberates* are partly over. The sentence passed by the Commission appointed for this purpose, is published and sold by superior orders. About thirty persons are condemned to exile, the galleys, privation of their employments, &c. Among them we remark several ecclesiastics, and two Members of the Academy of History, who have been erased from the list of that literary society. The principal persons accused, Quintana, Arguella, and Gallago, are not yet tried. The Commission is composed of several Members, and the Captain-General of New Castile is President, Mr. Joseph Artega. The Count del Pinar did not excuse himself as has been reported. Messrs. Andre la Souza (his colleague in the Council of Castile), Mosquera and Alcala Galiano, the former of the Council of the Indies, and the latter of that of Finances, have signed this judgment. Two individuals comprehended in the sentence have been condemned in damages to the Reverend Father Augustin de Castro, Editor of the *Sentinelle de la Mancha*, who had complained of them. In general, the Treasury has lost nothing by these proceedings. The guilty pay all expenses, besides heavy fines, for which their punishment may be commuted.

NAPLES, OCT. 13.

"A considerable number of officers and soldiers belonging to the Italian provinces occupied by Austria, have come to offer their services in the army of his Majesty the King of Naples. Several superior Officers have obtained the decoration of the Royal Order. Our army has been greatly augmented, and the first division will be 23,000 strong. It is supposed that his Majesty will, towards the end of November, review the corps of this division which is cantoned in the towns of the March.

PARIS, NOV. 30.

The King presided on the 28th at a Council of Ministers at the Thuilleries, which sat three hours. On the same day the Duke of Angouleme reviewed several regiments of infantry in the Champ de Mars. Yesterday a bulletin was read in the Chamber of Deputies, respecting the health of M. Laine, who laboured under a remittent bilious fever; but he was yesterday somewhat better.

His Majesty yesterday received the Diplomatic Body, who were afterwards presented to the Duchess of Angouleme, Monsieur, and the Princess, his sons.

Lord W. Bentinck arrived at Turin on the 14th inst.

On the 18th inst. an Austrian courier arrived at Bologna, who was charged with important dispatches for the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Isle of Elba.

VIENNA, NOV. 16.

It appears certain that important changes will take place in Switzerland. The rumour, accredited by some Journals, of its being intended to give that country a King, is absurd. But it is easy to see, from the answer of the Emperor Alexander to the deputation of the Diet, that its Constitution will undergo some alterations, and that the exclusive privileges claimed by certain cities and cantons will be abolished.

NOVEMBER 18.

A Memorial has been published by M. Louis Buoncampagni Ludoviso, Prince of Piombino and of the Isle of Elba, to the Congress at Vienna, establishing his rights

to the Principality of Piombino and part of the Isle of Elba, and stating his various protests against the different usurpations of his estates.

The report is revived that Prince Metternich will be appointed Grand Chancellor of the Court and State, as a reward for his eminent services. No Austrian Minister since Prince Kaunitz has been elevated to this distinction.

NOVEMBER 19.

Lieut. General Baron Koller has received orders to proceed to the Isle of Elba, for which he will speedily set out. He had yesterday a very long conference with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, after which he paid a visit to Lord Castlereagh. The object of his mission is a mystery; but there are reasons to believe that it relates to the purpose of definitively determining the fate of the Archduchess Maria Louisa and her son. General Koller was one of the Commissioners who accompanied Buonaparte to Elba, and one in whom he reposed the greatest confidence. This is probably the cause of his being charged with this negotiation.

The Emperor of Austria was attacked with rheumatism after the hunting party of the 10th at Lintz, and obliged to keep his bed for some days; but he is now much better, and for the last two days has dined with his family.

The Emperor of Russia is slightly indisposed, and keeps his chamber. His Majesty still labours under the effects of a fall which he had some time ago from his horse. To prevent inflammation, he has been prohibited from taking any kind of exercise.

The Austrian army is to be kept three months longer on the war establishment.

It is generally supposed, that the Duchy of Parma will be restored to its former Sovereign; but the Cabinet of Vienna persists in retaining possession of the three apostolic legations.

MADRID, NOV. 10.

A report is spread that the Supreme Council of Castile is charged to propose to the King a plan for convoking the Cortes of the kingdom. The anxiety of the public opinion, the progressive rigour of measures occasioned by circumstances, the state of the finances, and the alarming news, though not yet authenticated, respecting South America, all seem to render this great measure necessary. The King's promise on his entry into Spain is only a conditional pledge, since his Majesty proposed an assembly of the Cortes only when the tranquillity of Spain should permit him to consult with effect the wishes of his people. The Council of Castile is occupied in classifying the civil state of persons affected by the unhappy circumstances attending the invasion of the Peninsula. Under the relations of their property and their rights as citizens it is said there will be four classes, of which one will irrevocably lose the hope of returning to their country, and of being restored to their possession. For the rest, the moderation and wisdom of the Council must be confided in.

NOVEMBER 17.

The Duke of San Carlos has resigned his office of Minister of State, and is succeeded by M. Pedro Cevallos, who held that office under Joseph. M. Escotiz leaves the Court, and goes to Saragossa. It is not known whether his exile is voluntary.

FRANKFORT, NOV. 23.

The Chronicle of the Congress, which is just arrived, says—"Lord Castlereagh has given in a note in favour of Saxony. The Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia visited yesterday the palace of Prince Taxis. They conversed much respecting the posts; and it is presumed this conversation will have favourable results for this department."

BERLIN, NOV. 19.

According to the accounts we receive from Vienna, it seems that the countries which we occupy beyond the Rhine, will be taken from us, and that we shall receive in exchange a country less remote. On this condition France consents to guarantee the possession of Saxony.

BRUSSELS, NOV. 30.

A letter from Hamburg of the 15th inst. says—"To form some idea of the devastations in and about Hamburg, it is sufficient to observe, that the statement (far below the real amount) which has been given in to the French Commissioner Che-

valier Monnay, makes the amount 86,300,000 francs. Monnay, who is an upright and moderate man, has hitherto been able to afford us no other consolation than promises and hopes. No indemnity has yet been obtained, even for the robbery of the Bank, and every one is impatient to see, whether the wicked head-robber, protected by the close phalanx of his comrades, will escape from justice. The Russians are evacuating Holstein; 19,000, under Tolstoy and Ismailow, return home by way of Berlin. Benningsen's division will follow when the Peace is ratified."

NORWAY.

HEAD QUARTERS AT FREDERICKSHALL, Oct. 9, 1814.

The Swedish Commissioners to the Norwegian Diet, viz. their Excellencies Baron Rosenblad, Baron Wetterstedt, Bishop Rosentein, and the Secretaries of State Count Morner and Mr. De Wirsén, left this on the 4th inst., and arrived next day at Christiania.

The Deputies from all the districts having met at Christiania, the assembly was occupied the whole of yesterday in the verification of their powers. The Director of Police, Dirichs has been elected Vice-President, and the Soren-Scriver Christie, Secretary.

The question was agitated whether it was necessary to receive powers containing special instructions, and it was almost unanimously decided in the negative. This is important, inasmuch as it is said that the Deputies from Trondheim and Bergen were provided with instructions hostile to the union.

According to all the information received, the tone of the Deputies is marked by moderation.

Prince Christian yesterday transmitted to Mr. Rosenkrantz his act of abdication. The Council of State will to-morrow communicate it to the Diet. The Prince has nevertheless expressed a wish that a deputation should at the same time wait upon him, meaning to place in their hands a duplicate of this act; after which he will depart without delay.

HEAD QUARTERS AT FREDERICKS-HALL, Oct. 14, 1814.

Prince Christian intended to deliver on the 10th, his speech to the Diet; but that assembly, in order to conform exactly to the Convention of Moss, having declared itself constituted on the 8th, Mr. Rosenkrantz, after having communicated that the health of the Prince did not permit him to appear in person, read the speech, which is an exposition of the conduct of Prince Christian since the peace of Kiel.

On the 10th a deputation of 25 members, having at its head the Counsellor Treschow, repaired, at the request of the Prince, to Ladegaardso, to receive from his hands his act of abdication. This formality being gone through, the Prince departed the same night and went on board a Norwegian brig of war.

The Diet is already divided into *Lag* and *Odals Ting*. The *Sorenscrivier* Christie has been elected President for the occasions when the two sections shall unite; and the *Sorenscrivier* Weidemann is appointed Secretary. A Committee is about to be nominated, to examine the state of the kingdom, and to receive the communications which the Swedish Commissioners have to make in the name of their King. The number of Deputies amounts at present to 78. Those from Nordland and Finmark have not yet arrived.

Admiral Baron Platen has just been appointed sixth Commissioner of the King to the Diet.

HEAD-QUARTERS AT FREDERICKS-HALL, Oct. 15, 1814.

The Swedish Commissioners having been invited in the name of the Diet of Christiania to communicate their propositions, they appeared in that assembly on the 13th. Baron Rosenblad there delivered a discourse, in which he announced the object of their mission. Mr. Christie, President, replied, that the Diet would deliberate on these communications with all the promptitude which their importance would admit of. The Commissioners then presented their powers, and the plan of constitution. When they had quitted the assembly, this plan was there read. It is known that the liberal principles there laid down, and the discourse of the Commissioners, have produced a favourable impression on the minds of members.

Mr. Christie has been elected President of the *Odals Ting*; and Count Wedel-Jarlsberg, of the *Lag Ting*.

The Diet has elected two new Counsellors of State, Colonel Hegerman, and Mr. Fasting, commander of the brigs of war.

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